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Kowloon Office, 10, Canton Road, Kowloon. Telephone No. 10.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1915.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

FRENCH RECAPTURE LOST GROUND.
London, June 24.
A French communiqué states:—
There was violent reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Hurlbise and Croune.
We silenced a violent enemy bombardment to the south of Juvincourt, and dispersed the assembling enemy.
An artillery duel is rather active in the Hurlbise sector on the left of the Meuse.
ENEMY RAIDS.
London, June 24.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The enemy unsuccessfully attempted raids to the south-east of Gavrelle and Armentieres.
Enemy artillery was active near Havrincourt Wood, to the north of the Scarpe, and at Messines.
We brought down four aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.
Lord Newton, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, General Sir H. E. Belfield (Director of Prisoners of War) and Mr. Justice Younger have arrived at The Hague to negotiate with German delegates relative to the conditions of the prisoners of war of the respective Powers.
NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET FORMED.
AMSTERDAM, June 24.
A new Austrian Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of Dr. von Seidler.
THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION IN CANADA.
OTTAWA, June 24.
Further Liberal opposition to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the question of conscription was marked during the week end. Three of his prominent supporters in the House of Commons disapproved of his referendum amendment.
It is expected that only six Liberals will support Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his solid Quebec contingent, who are anti-conscriptionists.

ARREST OF PLOTTERS IN NORWAY.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.
A Norwegian official message from Christiania states that the police have arrested several foreigners and have found a quantity of explosives in a private house and also a large number of trunks from Germany, filled with explosives, at a railway station.
The newspapers state that the arrested people include the German Baron von Rautenfeld.
The explosives amount to a ton and include explosive cigars, cigarettes and internal machines resembling pieces of coal, which could be deposited among ship's bunkers.
FOOD CONTROL IN AMERICA.
NEW YORK, June 24.
The House of Representatives has passed the Food Control Bill, which empowers the President to control the distribution of food and to forbid the use of food stuffs for making intoxicants and also to authorize the taking over of all distilled liquor.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL DELEGATE OPTIMISTIC AND CONFIDENT.
PARIS, June 24.
M. Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, in an interview on his return from Russia, stated that he was optimistic and confident about Russia. He said that the idea of a separate peace may be completely dismissed. The quality of the Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had disappeared and the Coalition Government's authority was increasing daily, especially in connection with the reorganising of the army, which had to be negotiated at a serious and critical time. The necessity for a disciplined army, in order to preserve and guarantee Russia's liberty, was now understood by the masses, and there was a widely growing belief in military circles, that the defence would be made more effective by an offensive.
M. Thomas said: "I found material and moral reasons for the possibility of an offensive, although I shall not declare the date on which it will take place." Concluding, M. Thomas said, that the Rumanian army would do wonders immediately Russia gave the signal.

THE ANARCHISTS IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, June 24.
The Durnovo anarchists are still defying the Government. They threaten to blow up the occupied villa if force is used.

THE PETROGRAD SENSATION.

"A COMPLETE FIASCO."
PETROGRAD, June 24.
The Maximilian plans were a complete fiasco. Neither the workmen nor the soldiers rallied to their call. The Military Commandant of Petrograd and the President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates disavowed the intended military demonstrations and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are countering the Maximilian agitation among the factory hands.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FAR-REACHING RESULTS EXPECTED
LONDON, June 24.
It is officially stated that the development of the mineral resources of the United Kingdom, which a department of the Ministry of Munitions is undertaking, under Sir Lionel Phillips, is likely to lead to far-reaching results.
Sir Lionel Phillips is bringing the knowledge and experience gained by his life's work in developing the mineral resources of South Africa to bear on the new task. A number of engineers of outstanding ability and position are also assisting the efforts of the Department, and already considerable work has been done in furthering war purposes. Steps are being taken to control and expand the Wolfmum mines from which it is expected to produce a home supply of Tungsten powder which is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of high speed steel. The lead resources of the country are also being completely surveyed, new sources of supply are being investigated, and old workings are being re-opened. Action is also being taken with regard to the production of Zinc.
(Continued on Page 5)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

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INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
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NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of ice to 14 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1902

NOTICE

IN view of repeated enquiries which have been made to the Undersigned, notice is hereby given that the parties whose names were mentioned in the recent Mixed Court case as Wm. Katz and A. Katz are not, and never have been, in any way connected with the firm of Wm. Katz & Co., which has been established in China for more than a decade, and the present location of which is at 1A Hingkee Road, Shanghai.

WM. KATZ & CO.
(Solely) W. Katz.
Shanghai, June 14, 1917. 1907

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SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and results on a very moderate consumption.

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At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 37 to 39 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

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1927

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Hongkong, June 23, 1917. 1906

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LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 28th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 83%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 35 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be reimbursed at par after the 28th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 28th March and the 28th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 28th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

S. TISDALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AND

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LILIAN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese, and is a native speaker of English. He has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of English. He has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is a native speaker of English.

Office at No. 112, Wellington Street, First floor.

[1925]

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CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
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COD LIVER OIL
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FRAGRANT. FASCINATING. REFRESHING.

This Advertisement is issued by—
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

"THE POOR MAN'S FRUIT."

THE BANANA.

A report extremely favourable to the food value of the banana is made by Drs Victor C. Myers and Anton R. Rose in

"The Journal of the American Medical Association" (Chicago, April 7), in its

capacity to furnish energy the banana is comparable to the potato, while its status as a fruit gives it the valuable "accessory food substance" to which so much

importance is now attached. As a special diet in certain diseases, especially those of the kidneys, the authors believe that this fruit will prove of great benefit to mankind.

The only trouble is that the banana as we know it is generally unripe. When it is ripe we usually throw it away as decayed.

Unripe bananas are indigestible, the authors of this report tell us, and we shall have to learn how to distinguish the ripe from the unripe before we shall be able to enjoy all the promised advantage of this fruit as a diet. We read:

"It is well to bear in mind in the case of the banana that its caloric value is very high—in fact, higher than that of any other common fruit in its natural state. Furthermore, bananas may be readily obtained at any time of the year, and at a cost per calory about half that of other fruits."

The condition in which fruits are sold in many of our great cities is certainly far from sanitary, but the peel of the banana affords it almost complete protection in this respect. The banana has been called the 'poor man's fruit' and the facts mentioned above would appear to justify this appellation.

"Our nutritional studies on the banana indicate that, when thoroughly ripe, it is one of our most valuable fruits; but there are many other reasons why this subject commands interest, from a physician's point of view."

"Raw fruits can be consumed to advantage only when they are thoroughly ripe, and the banana is certainly no exception to this rule. Perhaps the worst criticism that can be made with regard to bananas is that they are frequently sold and eaten when they are not thoroughly ripe. This is in part due to a popular misconception that bananas should not be eaten after the appearance of brownish tints on the peel. The yellow color of the skin is not in itself sufficient evidence of ripeness; in fact, under certain climatic conditions the fruit may be entirely yellow and still be so underripe that its consumption in large amounts would be followed by discomfort. When the yellow of the peel takes on a golden hue and begins to speckle with brown when they are not considered fully ripe. The spread of the brown coloration does not condemn the fruit as overripe so long as the pulp inside shows no signs of fermentative decomposition."

"The only criticism to be made regarding the composition of the banana is that it is too high in sugar. It will be noted, however, that this relationship is similar to that found in the potato. It is of interest that both the banana and the potato yield an alkaline ash, and are therefore antagonistic to the development of an acidosis."

Drs Myers and Rose give considerable space to the results of practical tests made by them on bananas and milk. This confirmed the necessity of having the fruit freely ripe. No discomfort was noted in any case except when the bananas were unripe. In one instance a patient lived on a bread-and-milk diet for one week and on bananas and milk for a similar period. The subjective sensations experienced were much more favorable to the banana and milk than to the bread-and-milk diet. The authors' general conclusions follow:

"Bananas have a higher caloric value than any of our other common fruits. Unlike most other fruits, they are always in season."

"When fully ripe, that is, when the starch has been almost completely changed to sugar, the experiments here reported show that the carbohydrates of the banana are well absorbed from the intestine by the human body, and, however, bananas are frequently not sufficiently ripe to be consumed to advantage immediately; and it would seem that gastro-intestinal disturbances, when attributed to the banana, were referable to this cause. It may be said in general regarding our own experiments that no ill-effects, discomfort, or distaste were noted even after the consumption of large quantities of the ripe fruit for several days."

"Much larger quantities of sugar (glucose) were absorbed when given in the form of banana than as pure sugar (sucrose), glucose, without producing gastro-intestinal disturbances."

REMINISCENT OF CALVERLEY.

H. DE VERE STACPOOLE ON TOBACCO.

Calverley's "Ode to Tobacco" is recalled by the allusion contributed to the "Daily Express" by the novelist, H. de Vere Stacpoole.

The man who smokes, compared with the non-smoker, is as a bicycle with a three-speed gear to the ordinary article. He goes more easily up the hills of the world, and his mechanism suffers less from wear and tear—also his wife.

Lubricating oil seems a little thing, yet a present-day army without lubricating oil would be as useless as an army without guns, and a present-day army without tobacco, which also seems to some people a little thing—well, it can not conceive what it would be like. Tobacco is no little thing, nor is it a luxury, as non-smokers would have us believe. It is a necessity of civilization and the civilized brain, which has developed a thousand delicate wheels and cranks on which nicotine alone seems to have the power of lubrication.

DESPAIR AND JOY.

"I will set forth an instance of the effect of the withdrawal of this lubricant. It ought to be posted up permanently in the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I take it from the pages of Captain Raymond du Baty, the explorer of Kerguelan Land—

"A day or two ago the crew of the J. B. Charcot ran out of tobacco. It was a tragedy to them. As for Jean Bonhomme, our boatman, he became a dazed and broken man. He brooded and drooped and lost some of his old grip on the plain duties of life. The smoke of a steamer was sighted, and, above all, other of the crew, 'jumped up like a madman and danced wildly about the rocks, waving his arms and crying 'Tobacco! Tobacco!'

"The boat stood as if turned to stone. Then he threw down his pipe and began running round the shed, round and round again like a mad dog."

"So may we not see, I hope, men in fustian and Highgate acting when the smoke of the good ship Fauch shows upon the troubled horizon, nor need they if one could only get the Chancellor of the Exchequer to recognize the fact that tobacco saves tonnage."

Apart from its lubricating effect on the brain, tobacco has a powerful effect on the stomach. It reduces appetite, and I would set to our Board of Trade authorities this problem:—If an ounce of tobacco a day, by reducing a man's appetite, saves two ounces of food—as, what is the effect of tobacco consumption on food imports?

"I wish I could have put this problem to Mr. Bonar Law before."

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, avert headaches, biliousness, etc.

REMARKS:

The daily little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemicals, or poisons, or castor oil, from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Co., 90, Beechey Street, Shanghai.

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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707	100	12	7	5
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371	100	12	7	5
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	354	100	12	7	5
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	307	100	12	7	5
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	210	100	12	7	5
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 26th June, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 10, Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Comprising:—
Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Upholstered Baiton and Wicker Furniture, mattress, &c. (nearly new), Wardrobe, Toilet Table, Bedstead, Pantry and Bathroom Utensils, &c.
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On view day of Sale.
TERMS—Cash.
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Hongkong, June 22, 1917.

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VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, One Large Telescope by Wood, London, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Kamikilled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 20, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 27th and 28th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. each day, at H.M. Naval Yard, and at the Kowloon Depot.

The Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores, also at the Kowloon Depot, will commence on THURSDAY, 28th instant about at 11 a.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES

Comprising:—
Old and Surplus Naval Stores.—One Coal Lighter (carrying capacity 100 Tons), Various Ships and Boats Fittings, Fan Engines, Canvas Hoses, Coir Cordage, Rappertail, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Boat, Oars, Fir, Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Bedsteads, Electric Cable, Old Steel Tubes, Old Iron and Steel, Minerals and Olive Oil, Gas Cylinders, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores.—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Cooperage Articles, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed in the Catalogue.
On View from Tuesday, 26th inst. (Catalogue will be issued.)
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, June 24, 1917.

LIVING ON YOUR NERVE.

Everybody has a store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is commonly met with in those who have had heavy anxieties, also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms.

The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that used to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties.

No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and don't overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn-out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from Chemists also post free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 3 for \$4.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beach Street, New York, N.Y.

FREE—Write a post card to the above address asking for a most useful booklet on the home treatment of nervous disorders.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 30th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN, &c., &c.

Consisting of:—
Bed Sheets, Cushion Covers, Bed spreads, Table Cloths and Serviettes, Dusters, Glass Cloths, Towels, &c., &c.

Also
A number of Lady's Blouses.

A quantity of Lace Curtains.
TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 22, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (approximate).	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Acres.	Approx. Value.
1	Along Bowen Road, between the Bowen Road and the Bowen Road.	As per plan.	25,000 (approx.)	0.57 (approx.)	1,250 (approx.)

1917

1918

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1937

1938

1939

1940

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

THE ULSTER REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, June 23.

The Ulster Unionist representatives at the Irish Convention will be:—Lord Londonderry, Sir George Clarke, Mr. Hugh Barrie, M.P., (Unionist Member for Derry), Colonel Robert Wallace and Mr. Michael Knight.

The Nationalist representatives will be:—Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Devlin and Mr. Stephen Gwynn.

HUNGER RIOTS AT STETTIN.

STOCKHOLM, June 23.

Hunger riots at Stettin were quelled by the troops threatening to use machine-guns.

THE AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

It is officially announced that the Liberty Loan subscriptions total \$3,035,226,850. The Loan has been oversubscribed by nearly 52 per cent.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

WHAT AMERICA WILL DO.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Mr. Macdoni, speaking at a luncheon given to the Italian Mission, stated that he was of the opinion that the United States would float one and a half million tons of new ships by the end of the year, and double that amount next year.

AGITATION AGAINST PROFITEERING.

LONDON, June 23.

Lord Rhonda received a deputation of the London Unionist Members of Parliament on the subject of profiteering.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT RATES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

An early reduction in ocean freight rates is expected as the result of the conference between the Allied and the American Governments.

THE BELGIAN MISSION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The Belgian Mission received an ovation in the Senate.

RUMANIAN MISSION ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The Rumanian Mission has arrived at a port on the Pacific Coast.

RECRUITING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Nearly ten million men between the ages of 21 and 30 have polled for war service.

ROYAL GIFT TO AID RAID VICTIMS.

LONDON, June 23.

The King has given £200 for the relief of victims of the last air-raid.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

LONDON, June 23.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Labour Member for Derby, has declined the Presidency of the Local Government Board.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

STOCKHOLM, June 23.

The German minority Socialists, Herr Hasse, Bernstein, Kautsky and Studthagen, have arrived.

THE SWISS INTRIGUE.

BERNE, June 23.

The Federal Council has instructed the Minister for Switzerland at Petrograd to return and report on the Bolsheviki situation.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDERS.

LONDON, June 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders eastward of Epohy, the enemy leaving several dead on our wire. We took a few wounded prisoners. An enemy attempt on Guillemont Farm in the same neighbourhood failed. Our aeroplanes co-operated with the artillery with good results despite the bad weather. We brought down an enemy aeroplane and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

FRENCH REPULSE VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 23.

A French communiqué says: The bombardment of our positions south of Fland and in the region of Brayenne-Launois continued until this morning. A series of most violent attacks followed. The Germans launched large forces composed of special troops on a front of over two kilometres. The attack was most stubborn despite the heavy losses inflicted, but the enemy efforts were broken for the greater part and their waves of assault were driven back to the starting-off trenches. We held the positions except in the centre where the enemy penetrated, after several attempts, into a salient on our line.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER IMPORTS.

LONDON, June 23.

After the conference with Sir A. Stanley today, the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association telegraphed to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange that he hoped to submit a scheme for the re-opening of the market on a restricted scale on Monday.

Sir A. Stanley conferred with the Liverpool cotton representatives at length. The proceedings were private, but it is understood the proposals included a recommendation to the Government to take over the import of cotton similar to the wool imports control. The conference will resume to-morrow.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

PROMINENT LIBERALS IN FAVOUR OF BILL.

OTTAWA, June 23.

One of the most forcible speeches in favour of the Conscription Bill in the House of Commons was delivered by Mr. Peadar Kirby, the chief Liberal whip, who deeply regretted the necessity of dissent from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had moved the referendum as an amendment. Mr. Peadar Kirby favoured a final trial of volunteering before adopting conscription. It was Canada's bounden duty, he said, to reinforce the men at the front. Mr. McCraney, a prominent Liberal member for Saskatoon, also supported the Bill.

FRENCH AND GERMAN MARINE LOSSES COMPARED.

PARIS, June 23.

It has been announced in the Chamber that the French mercantile marine has lost 540,000 tons since the war, but 680,000 tons have since been built and purchased and 140,000 tons are being completed; whereas Germany has lost two and a half million tons, half her fleet.

FURTHER STATE CONTROL OF SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 23.

A deputation of the Trade Unions has urged Lord Rhonda, the New Food Controller, to take steps for the State purchase of imported food stuffs; the commandeering of home grown products and of ships; and the retailing of supplies at equitable prices, including a sixpenny quarter loaf.

GOVERNMENT TO RATION COTTON SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 23.

It is understood that it is most unlikely that the Government will assume control of the cotton trade, but it is thought likely the Government will formulate a scheme whereby it will ration the supplies of the cotton spinners.

BALTIMORE COTTON SPECULATORS.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange has informed its members that it will regard with extreme disfavour any action tending to cause unnecessary variation in the price of cotton.

INCREASED BEER SUPPLIES.

LONDON, June 23.

It is understood that the Government will allow an increase of 50 per cent on the bottling of beer.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

IMMEDIATE CONVOCATION DEMANDED.

PETROGRAD, June 23.

The Pan-Russian Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has demanded the immediate convocation of a Constituent Assembly and the formation of a body representing organised democracy including peasants.

COSSACKS DEMAND AN OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, June 23.

The Cossacks have demanded an offensive in conjunction with the Allies.

RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL KOLITCHAK IMMINENT.

Strong meetings have been held at Sevastopol, mostly of sailors, at which was discussed the alleged pro-Tsarism of certain officers. Thereafter delegates of the garrison demanded the resignation of Admiral Kolitchak, Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet. The Government summoned Admiral Kolitchak to Petrograd to explain the happenings to which Admiral Kolitchak replied by insisting on being allowed to resign.

RUSSIAN EXILES RETURNING.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

Three hundred more Russian exiles have arrived from Baden, proceeding to Russia.

GENERAL POLITZOFF CENSURED.

PETROGRAD, June 23.

The Government has formally censured General Politzoff, Commandant of Petrograd, for releasing anarchists who seized a newspaper office, thus disobeying orders.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS AND KURDS.

ADVANCE CONTINUING.

LONDON, June 23.

A wireless Russian official message says: Our detachments attacked a position to the west of Karkit and bayoneted the Turkish defenders. Only a few escaped. We defeated the Kurds to the northward of Sardis and occupied the summit. The advance continues.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

IMPROVED FIGHTING SPIRIT.

THE "Times" Correspondent has visited General Brusiloff's Headquarters.

He says there has been a marked improvement in the fighting spirit of the Russian Army during the last six weeks. General Brusiloff's personality and prestige have worked miracles.

BIG FOREST FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

Seven thousand acres of forest have been burned down at Letzingen.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, June 23.

M. Venizelos was received first by M. Zaimis and secondly by the Venizelist members of the Commission for the unification of Greece. M. Venizelos is confident of the success of the Commission.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION IN DANISH CABINET.

COPENHAGEN, June 23.

The Liberal Minister, M. Christensen, has resigned, following the example of M. Mottboel.

THE RECRUITING QUESTION.

UNMARRIED MINERS IN PLACE OF MARRIEDS.

Mr. A. C. Edwards, Labour Member for Glamorgan, on behalf of a public meeting of the miners of South Wales, asked the Government to (a) the young unmarried miners for military service instead of the older married men. He said there were 205,000 unmarried miners under the age of 31, of which 117,000 had attained, and they were overwhelmingly desirous of being taken. The Government, said Mr. Edwards, should deal with the situation, not through the Union officials, but with the men at the pit's head.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 23.

Silver is 23½d. per oz. The market is chiefly for trade demand and is steady.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 23.

Lieut. General R. G. Broadwood, 64, of wounds, (Lieut. General Broadwood commanded the troops in South Rhinland 1900).

INTIMATIONS

HORLICK'S Malted Milk

A Great Factor in Food Economy.



Pure, full-cream milk enriched with all the nutritive extracts of selected malted barley and wheat in powder form. Every particle is wholesome nourishment. It keeps indefinitely, and there is absolutely no waste. The addition of hot or cold water instantly forms a delicious food beverage to healthy nutritious and so easily digested that it advantageously replaces heavier forms of diet which require more digestive effort, yet at the same time supplies fuller nutritive value. It is therefore economical in all respects and suits all ages.

READY IN A MOMENT BY STIRRING BRISKLY IN HOT OR COLD WATER ONLY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

Accept no substitutes. There is nothing "just as good."

IN THREE SIZES, 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (IN ENGLAND); OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING
CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued to present shareholders at par (2) in the proportion of 1 new share to 4 old shares. The dividend of 5% per share payable on 14th July may be utilized to pay for the new shares.

Shareholders should deposit their holdings with their Bankers by 29th June in order that the necessary application may be made by telegram on 30th June.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

S. J. STARR,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1911

S.S. "CHINO MARU."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of TWO B JILERS saved from the wreck of this steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

GILMAN & CO. LTD.

Agents.

The London Salvage Association.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1913

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,

the 29th June, 1917, at 3 p.m., at No. 1, Great George Street, East Point, (next door to Ice House).

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

therein contained.

Consisting of:—
Teakwood Sideboard (Bevelled Mirror),
2 Teakwood Wardrobes (Double Bevelled Mirror),
2 Brass Fenders and Brasses,
Teak Overmantel, Copper Boiler, Copper Fish Kettle, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1912

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc., at 10 Lochiel Terrace, Cameron Road, Kowloon.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Pictures, E.P. Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
3.45 p.m.—Sanitary Board Meeting.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, June 27—

Entries close for third Gynkhan.

WEDNESDAY 27 & THURSDAY, June 28—

10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and

Victualling Stores at H.M. Naval

Yard and Kowloon Depot.

THURSDAY, June 28—

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock

Exchange.

FRIDAY, June 29—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household

Linens, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, July 1—

Dominion Day, Canada.

MONDAY, July 2—

General Holiday.

TUESDAY, July 3—

3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, July 4—

Anniversary of American Declaration

of Independence, (1776).

THURSDAY, July 5—

2.55 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.

5.55 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, July 6—

Queen Victoria's birthday (183).

SATURDAY, July 7—

2.30 p.m.—Third Gynkhan Meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tromoh Mines, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 1s. per share less income tax, payable in London on July 7.

Mr. R. V. Tours, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul at Ichang, has completed a tour of opium inspection through Kweichow and Yunnan provinces.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 9th June, 1917, amounted to 70,365 tons and the sales during the period to 61,324 tons.

Seventy-four tins of ether, of British make, have been saved by the French Authorities off the coast of Cochin China. Claimants should apply to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

One case of plague, outside Victoria, was reported last week. There were three cases of enteric fever in Victoria, one Japanese and two Chinese, and one fatal case of purpuric fever, a Chinese, outside Victoria.

We are requested by Messrs. Hughes & Hough to draw the attention of the public to the several lots of Elkington Plate to be disposed of by public auction at H. M. Naval Depot, Kowloon, on the 28th inst., at 11 a.m. They will be on view from to-morrow.

A partner of the Yuen On jewellery shop at No. 35 Gage Street has reported to the Police that on the 21st instant he entrusted one of his workmen with two diamonds valued at \$250, and instructed him to set the stones in rings. The workman and the diamonds cannot now be found.

Many in Hongkong will read with regret the announcement that Lieutenant R. G. Broadwood, C.B., has lost his life in the Great War. General Broadwood was the Officer Commanding the Troops in South China from 1906 to 1910. Broadwood Road was named after him. He distinguished himself as a cavalry leader in the Sudan and the South African campaigns, and his appointment to Hongkong was a subject of much curious comment at the time.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

FORMAL OPENING.

The formal opening of the Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., took place this afternoon at the premises of the Bank, No. 6, Des Vieux Road. The Bank commences its operations with a capital of \$1,000,000, comprising 100,000 shares of \$10 per share. Later on it is intended to increase this capital to \$2,000,000 and also to establish branches throughout China. The Bank officials are: Mr. T. T. Cheng, President; Mr. J. K. Choy, Vice President; and Messrs W. M. Kan, S. Y. Lee, C. G. Chan, Loo Shui Cheuk and Dr. Chan Gih Cho, Directors.

The President of the Bank, Mr. T. T. Cheng, in describing the objects of the Bank, pointed out the need for greater banking facilities in China. Business would be greatly facilitated throughout China if there were greater banking facilities and they intended to lead the way in that direction. A large part of the capital had been subscribed by Chinese overseas, a community for which the bank intended to specially cater. At the same time they asked the support of local business men, both Chinese and Foreign.

Mr. G. E. Anderson, the Consul General of the United States, said that he did not know what should be done or said at the opening of a bank, but he thought that the lack of good banks in China greatly hampered business, particularly in the direction of the matter of small remittances. At present it was only possible to make small remittances at very high cost. There was also great need for a stable exchange. He wished the present venture every success. They knew what it meant if they were successful and they equally knew what it meant if they failed. He felt sure he was echoing the sentiments of both Foreigners and Chinese alike when he wished the venture every success.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in the house. It will do all that can be done to make the most of the money saved at the expense of the people's health.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

REORGANISATION PROPOSALS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, June 22.

Most of the Tsuchuns having now cancelled their "independence," consideration is being given to the very important questions of the reorganisation of the Cabinet, the re-election of Parliament, and to the means of satisfying the Southern Provinces.

Kong Chiu Chung and Wong Sze Chai propose that this Parliamentary membership shall be limited to 200, while the majority of the Tsuchuns advocate a membership of 300.

Opinions are divided on the Single Chamber proposal and it is reported that an "Elders' Council" will probably be formed, consisting of six persons, viz: Chai Sui Chong, Tsin Ki Sui, Chang Hsun, Wong Sze Chai, Fung Kwok Chung and Luk Wing Ting. This Council will decide all important matters concerning the formation of the Cabinet and the re-election of Parliament.

Chang Hsun's five demands, were signed by Li King Hi with the remark that they should be confirmed by all the provinces and could not be definitely conceded by mandate alone.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM CANTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DRAGON BOAT RACING.

To-day is Dragon Boat Festival. The Chinese are observing the day in keeping with their time honoured custom. Outside of Canton city during the last week the boats have been running from early morning till late at night. These long narrow boats are found in all the streams and canals of any size. The display of flags and test of strength aroused great interest on the part of the masses as in former years. The officials will not permit the racing in Canton city limits; yet everywhere else the racing goes on in full force.

THE MARTIN SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the Baptist Mission which centre around Tung Shan have closed their year's work with the customary exercises. One of the most interesting compounds in Canton with all kinds of modern schools can be seen at Tung Shan. These schools are attracting more and more interest on the part of the leading Chinese.

The exercises began with the Kindergarten. One of the model Kindergartens of South China is conducted by this group of Christian workers. The school had its first graduating exercises. It was an interesting sight to see the little tots perform their part with such zeal and beauty. His Excellency the Governor of Kwang Tung, Chu Kiu Lan, was present and seemed greatly moved as he watched the tiny little boys and girls perform their parts with such accuracy. He spoke and commended these most highly.

The exercises of the Theological College and the Women's Training School were also well attended. The chief speaker at these exercises was Prof. Chung of the Christian College. He is just back from the United States where he had to go in making his escape from the people's government. Prof. Chung was formerly the secretary of Education for South China. He instituted many reforms. He has great hopes for modern China if directed along safe and sane lines.

The closing exercises were given by the Girls' Academy. Many of the noted educators were present and gave their word of commendation to this growing institution. The President of the South China Educational Association was present, and made a most helpful address. The Governor who was also present spoke most encouragingly of the work of this school. He lamented the neglect of this phase of their work in the past. He is an enthusiastic advocate of education for the girls. He thinks this is just as important as the education of the boys. The hope of China is in men of large vision and wholesome views in reference to the girls and boys of China, and the Governor's lengthy speech yesterday would encourage one to believe that he is a leader of this class.

WILL GAMBLING BE RESTORED IN CANTON?

Many rumours are afloat that gambling is to be restored in Canton. It is reported that an offer of ten million dollars per year has been made for this privilege. This offer comes at a time when China is in great need of money.

THEFT OF PETROL TINS.

A Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks by Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of stealing eight petrol tins from the Kowloon Godowns.

THE MAGISTRACY.

EXPORTING LEAD WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning a Chinese passenger from California was charged with attempting to export 40 lbs. of lead without an export permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The defendant pleaded his ignorance of the law and was represented by Mr. F. N. D'Almada.

After evidence was heard His Worship imposed a nominal fine of \$5, and informed the defendant that the disposition of the lead was subject to the decision of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

BAIL ESTREATED.

Two Chinese women failed to appear in Court this morning to answer a charge of being in the unlawful possession of seven tins of opium dross at the Kowloon Railway Station and His Worship ordered that the defendants' bail of \$50 each be estreated.

THEFT FROM A LAUNCH.

An unemployed Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to the charge of stealing a metal hose cap from a steam launch. The magistrate sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED COAL THIEVES.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese boatman was charged with the larceny of a half-ton of coal from a steamer lying in the harbour off Wanchai.

Mr. Mattingly appeared as solicitor for the defendant and pleaded not guilty on behalf of his client.

Sergeant Bond of the Water Police stated that about 4.30 a.m., on the 23rd instant, he heard police whistles from a steamer lying off Wanchai and immediately proceeded to the ship. There he learned that several coal junks moored to the vessel had been boarded by a number of boatmen who had come alongside in sampans. Regardless of the presence of the crews of the junks, the marauders had stolen a large quantity of coal from the water-boats. At the approach of the witness's boat the sampans people pushed off from the junk in an attempt to escape the Police. Witness, however, chased one of the sampans, which contained a quantity of coal and was being rowed by four Chinese boatmen. Realizing that they were being overtaken the occupants of the sampans drew their boat alongside another junk and then climbed aboard the water-boat. Witness, subsequently followed the fugitives aboard the junk and there discovered the defendant stowed away in the hold. The three other boatmen, however, made good their escape.

The case was formally adjourned until next Saturday, bail being fixed at \$200. It was stated that the stolen coal is the property of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

LARCENY FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

A Chinese electrician, charged with stealing several coils of electric wire from the Kowloon Docks whilst employed there, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

His Worship after hearing the evidence sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A WATCHMAN.

A Chinese coolie was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of assaulting an Indian watchman at the Kowloon Godowns.

The watchman alleged that the defendant had refused to be searched before being allowed to leave the godowns. When the complainant insisted upon searching, the defendant knocked him down and also hit the complainant's finger.

The defendant, who pleaded not guilty to the charge, stated that the complainant whilst searching him, handled him with unnecessary roughness. When the defendant complained of this treatment the complainant pushed him against a wall and injured his (the defendant's) hand. There were no witnesses to the alleged assault, and the magistrate dismissed the case.

THEFT OF PETROL TINS.

A Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks by Mr. Wood this morning on the charge of stealing eight petrol tins from the Kowloon Godowns.

THE WING ON COMPANY PROSECUTION.

The case in which two Chinese boatmen were charged with uttering a forged order for the payment of \$117.60, and knowing the order to be forged, presenting same for collection at the office of the Wing On Company, on the 14th instant, was heard before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon.

Mr. Bowley appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Wing On Company. The first defendant is represented by Mr. Mattingly and the second defendant by Mr. Grix.

Evidence was heard and the case adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

POLICE RESERVE CASE RESUMED.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this afternoon the case was resumed in which a Portuguese Police Reserve (No. 76A) named Joe Henry Beltram, in the employ of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was summoned to answer two charges: one of having stolen ten cents from the complainant, one Ho Hin Ching, a Chinese licensed hawk, and another of having obtained by menace, a packet of cigarettes, the property of the complainant.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull continued to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Leo D'Almada appeared as solicitor for the defence.

Mr. D'Almada submitted that it was a most serious charge against the defendant, and as the defendant was undetained at the first hearing of the case, Mr. D'Almada asked to be instructed regarding the evidence previously heard.

Mr. Dyer Ball admitted that the charge against the defendant was a very serious one, and granted Mr. D'Almada's application.

His Worship then outlined from his notes of the evidence given at the first hearing of the case, the report of which appeared in the Magistracy column of this paper on the 21st instant.

Mr. D'Almada recalled the witnesses who had given evidence at the first hearing of the case.

Mr. D'Almada submitted that the charges brought against his client were false charges trumped up by the complainant and his boarder (Dr. Lai Chi Ho) because of their animosity toward the defendant because in the execution of his duty, the defendant had been extremely vigilant in watching hawkers. Dr. Lai Chi Ho's grievance was that the defendant had married Lai Chi Ho's younger sister against Lai Chi Ho's wishes.

At the conclusion of Mr. D'Almada's cross-examination, a consultation was held between the solicitors, and Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (R.), who appeared on behalf of the Police Reserve.

As the result of this consultation, the defendant was bound over on a personal bond of \$100, to keep the peace for twelve months.

JAPAN MARINE ENGINEERING AND SALVAGE CO.

GREAT COMBINE FOR SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

Arrangements for the organization of the Japan Marine Engineering and Salvage Co. have now been completed. For a long time past several prominent ship-owners, insurance men and merchants have been working on a plan to amalgamate the salvage works of Messrs. the Yamashina Salvage Co., the Matsuda Salvage Co., and the salvage department of the Mitsui Bishi Co., which are the most important concerns of the kind in Japan, the idea being that if one great Salvage Company could be formed operations might be carried on even more successfully. The effort has been crowned with success, and the new company has been established at Yokohama, under the title of the Nippon Kaiji Kaisha. Captain Chuma, who has been connected with the N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. for about 17 years, has accepted the position of president. The capital is ¥2,000,000. The company has taken over from the Matsuda Salvage Co. 8 salvage steamers together with all the necessary gear, equipment and appliances for salvage work, as well as the services of the engineers, divers and men. Judging from the fact that the staff includes experts who successfully salvaged or refloated the Minnesota, the Empress of China, the Dakota and many other big steamers, the success of the company would seem to be assured. —Kobe Herald.

The British Treasury has paid 45 millions interest on war loans, the greatest ever recorded. The public is largely reinvesting in war securities.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon for relief. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

OPENING OF NEW BUILDING.

A handsome and imposing new building of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd. at the corner of the Kiutang and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai, was formally opened on the 18th inst. when the company held an "At Home" which was attended by a large number of Shanghai business men.

The reception took place between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., and over 200 gentlemen attended during those hours. Amongst those present and who delivered speeches were Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the H. and S. Bank; Mr. C. M. Bain, Chairman of the N. C. Insurance Co., and Mr. H. G. Simms, the Company's Secretary.

Mr. Stephen in the course of his speech gave the following interesting review of the history of this old established Company:

Away back in the 'sixties' a group of Shanghai merchants came to the conclusion that the profits to be made out of the insurance of their shipments could be secured for themselves by forming a local marine insurance company, and as a result of this decision the North China Insurance Company came into existence on the 1st January 1863. The names of many of those far-seeing gentlemen are familiar to us, such as Bryson, Bell, Duncanson, Michie, Brand, Hogg, Lavers, Mainland, Tate, Little, Frost, Givon, Porter, Tod, Hayes, Carter, and others too numerous to mention. It is interesting to know that one of these gentlemen I have named is present here to-day. Mr. Jenner Hogg, a record he may well be proud of and we would specially welcome him here on this occasion.

While commending these early merchants for their astuteness in reserving for themselves the profits to be made out of insuring their goods, I will be doing them no injustice in saying that this attribute was not so manifest in laying down the policy which was to form the basis for running the Company.

The North China Insurance Company was a triennial concern, that is to say, the Company was wound up every three years and the profits were divided amongst the shareholders and contributors with the result that while those fortunate individuals did amply well out of this simple arrangement, the "North China" as a Company naturally made no progress.

In the year 1878 the triennial system was abolished, and the Company was reconstituted on a permanent basis, but still as an unorganised Company on a mutual or co-operative principle, its membership being restricted to merchants or others capable of giving or influencing business to the Company. The Capital of the permanent Company was £100,000.

In the year 1883 there was a growing feeling in the local mercantile circles that an essential feature of a public company is limited liability, and the proprietors decided to define the liability of the shareholders.

A new Company was formed called the North China Insurance Company, Limited, and registered in London under the English Joint Stock Companies acts in the year 1884.

The paid-up Capital of the Company was £250,000, an arrangement which was the source of a good deal of trouble to the Company later on when competition reduced the profits to be made out of marine insurance.

I do not propose to take you through the varying fortunes of the Company, sufficient to say that the handling of the affairs of an unnecessarily large capital was finally removed in the year 1903, when the present capital of the Company was established. From that time onwards consistent success has attended the Company's operations. Its annual dividend has increased from 15 per cent in 1904 to a basis of 30 per cent in 1916, while its Reserves have been trebled within the same period.

RICE SHORTAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The shortage of rice that has been keenly felt in various sections of the Philippine Islands, specially in Cebu and Iloilo, will soon be remedied, at least partially and temporarily, says a Manila paper, with the importation of a considerable amount of rice from Saigon. It is announced that 40,000 caravans of rice will be brought in to the islands from Saigon.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.

Thursday, June 28th—Ambulance Platoon.

Members of the Ambulance Platoon will carry their Haversacks and Water Bottles when on Parade.

BAND COMMITTEE.

The Band Committee will meet at Headquarters' Club on Tuesday, June 26th, at 8 p.m.

COMMAND.

The Acting D.S.P. (R.) will attend the D.S.P. (R.) office between 4 and 5 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS, Acting D.S.P. (R.)

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Senhor J. Ribeiro has been appointed to succeed H. E. Senhor Couteiro de Costa as Governor-General of Portuguese India. An Indian contemporary says: "He is a distinguished officer of the Portuguese Navy who was in command of the cruiser 'Admiral,' which operated with the Portuguese land forces in the 'Rovinas' fighting against the Germans in East Africa. He was recently promoted to the rank of Frigate Captain and was relieved of the post of Director of Marine at Macao, to enable him to assume the command of the gunboat 'Patricio.' Senhor Ribeiro is expected to leave Lisbon for India about the end of this month."

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

No suffer from cramp, colic, or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken. It cures all these ailments. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave	Connecting Mail	Due	Due
Colombo	Hongkong	Steamer from	Marseilles	London
	Neon	Colombo	1917.	1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Arrangement in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
------	----------------------

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FORMARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.SALON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Frequent Sailings.

Steamers	Leave	Leave	Due	Due
	Hongkong	Swettenham	Marseilles	London
	about	about	about	about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each berth furnished
with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection
with the Principal Mail Lines.
Berth Tickets at half and a half available to Europe for Two Years (go to
Intermediate Ports for Six Months).
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be
cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the hold for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will
be admitted after the goods have left the hold.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings
etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,

Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

MONDAY, JUNE 25th at 3 p.m., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE
TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight
Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS-SHIPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' Option
Subject to changes without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents

THE POSITION IN TURKEY.

A SEPARATE PEACE DISCUSSED.

A foreign official, who was recently in
Constantinople and in whom the "Daily
News" expresses every confidence, con-
tributed the following article to that paper
of April 26th:—

The Turkish Empire has often been in
very difficult circumstances in the past,
but never, in the opinion both of the
Turks and the members of the Diplomatic
Corps at Constantinople, has its situation
ever been as critical and precarious as at
present. No one knew exactly why Enver
Pasha hurried off to Berlin and Vienna
early in the year, but at the Turkish
Foreign Office the officials, at the time,
when the subject cropped up, looked very
grave, and talked vaguely about a serious
situation having arisen. When Enver
came back some weeks ago he told the
public, through the newspapers, that the
mission had succeeded beyond all expec-
tation, whereas at the Club de Con-
stantinople, since practically a British
institution, of which the Grand Vizier is
the present president, he told us I
happen to know, one of his closest
friends, that his reception at Berlin was
cordial, but that everyone "was too
distracted and upset to pay much attention
to his proposals."

THE COCA KUTUR.

"The fall of Bagdad and the consequent
progress of the British troops in Palestine
has considerably undermined Enver's
authority. When Bagdad fell members of
the Diplomatic Corps in Constantinople
expressed the view that the Turkish
Empire would collapse in six weeks. The
advance on Gaza overpowered the alarm
among the general population, and depre-
ssion among the ruling classes, and it is
possible that had the British been entirely
successful in the Gaza battle Turkey
would have packed off to Berlin its Ger-
man masters and have openly proclaimed
no peace. As it turned out, however, the
British attack on Gaza was repulsed by
the Germans as a tremendous victory, and
the popular agitation has been tempo-
rarily quietened. Significant evidence of
the German readiness of the present situa-
tion is that the womenfolk and children
of the German officers and officials who
were sent to Berlin after the fall of
Bagdad have not returned to Constantinople.
The general feeling in diplomatic
circles as Constantinople is that if the
British succeed in pushing on rapidly to
Jerusalem, Damascus and Beirut, the
Turks will throw up the sponge."

A SEPARATE PEACE?

There is a great deal of talk now at
Constantinople about the possibilities of a
separate peace. Prominent Turks, in
discussing this question generally, express
the belief that neither England nor
France will consent to any peace which
stops short of the dismemberment of the
Ottoman Empire. For the first time
since their inception there is a general
disposition in Turkey to condemn and
regret the Armenian massacres—not on
humanitarian grounds, but simply because
(in the belief of the Turks) the generosity
of these massacres constituted an insuper-
able obstacle against any understanding
between Turkey and the Entente
Powers. Naturally enough, Germany
carefully fosters this belief. A great deal
of nonsense is talked from time to time,
outside Turkey, about the revival of the
Old Turk Party, the uprise of a pro-British
Party, or the alarm which Enver Pasha
feels at his dwindling power. As a matter
of fact the utmost political stagnation
prevails at Constantinople, and if the
truth were known Enver probably waits
as quickly as possible to get out of the
mess into which he has landed himself.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema,
Blotches, Spots, Pimples,
Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind
continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching
and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging
treatment through the blood, so don't
waste your time and money on useless
lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the
root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison-
ous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack,
overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising),
and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
is testified by a most remarkable col-
lection of unalloyed testimonials from
grateful patients of all classes—patients
who have been cured after doctors and
hospitals have given them up as incur-
able—patients who have been cured
after trying many other "treatments"
without success—patients who not
only have been cured of the particular
skin or blood complaint from which
they were suffering, but also have
found "great improvement" in their
general health. (See pamphlet) send
for it.

IF YOU are suffering the aches
and pains of Bad Legs,
Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous
and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings,
Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheu-
matism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Gout, etc.

Quite recently the Turks, at the instiga-
tion of the Germans, decided to intern
inland the British Non-commissioned minis-
ter—the most popular European in Con-
stantinople. The minister was seized,
conveyed across the Bosphorus, and was
on his way to an Asia Minor concentration
camp when the American Ambassador
heard of the case. Instead of protesting
indignantly, the Ambassador quietly
expressed regret that the authorities
should treat a man harshly who had
devoted a large part of his life to the
good of the Turkish population. Enver
Pasha, at once realized the force of the
Ambassador's view, and a courier
despatched him to hasten the guards
to return to Constantinople with the Non-
commissioned minister.

The mental strain which the British
undergo at Constantinople is very great,
and men who two years back were hale
and strong now creep about the streets
like shadows.



Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is a most valuable medicine for all skin and blood diseases.

and his country. Probably 90 per cent.
of the Turks lament the policy which has
brought the country to Germany, de-
plore the humiliation it is daily under-
going, and pray fervently for peace; but
in their phlegmatic, fatalistic way they
let things run their course, hoping the
while that Allah will avert the final
catastrophe.

The reports which reach the outer world
from time to time about conditions in
Turkey invariably understate the facts.
The vast mass of the Turkish population
is now subsisting on the verge of starva-
tion. The misery which prevails at Con-
stantinople among the middle and
working classes is heart-breaking, while
conditions inland, owing to the epidemics
which prevail, are even worse. There is
no cholera at Constantinople, and the
admirable sanitary measures imposed on
the city by the Germans have succeeded
in keeping typhus within close limits.
The Germans tried to make the railway
company daily disinfect their vehicles,
but, as usual, they acted in the matter
without effect, and the company
refusing, no European now travels
in the trams. Still incidents
indicating the misery of the people, can
be witnessed daily at any street corner.

The tales you see are haggard, pinched,
and worn, the eyes haunted, the frames
feeble, I do not know whether people
die of starvation at Constantinople, but
I have frequently seen old men and
women collapse from hunger
—in the streets. From people will pay
any amount of money for food, with
which one would not attempt to poison
a mad dog. In the old days of peace
the average humble class Turk
would make a piece of bread and cheese,
some olives, and some Turkish delight
form his principal meal. Today such a
meal would probably cost him in Eng-
lish money about 5s.

Prices have risen steadily since the
beginning of the war, and in English
terms are now something like the follow-
ing—Butter, 10s. the lb.; cheese, 14s.
the lb.; olives, 3s. the lb.; sugar, 10s. the
lb.; rice, 1s. the lb.; Turkish delight,
8d. the lb. The constant famine in sugar
which now prevails at Constantinople is
a great blow to the sweet-loving Turk.
Lumps of sugar at 2½d. each lump are
hawked about the streets. Austria has
recently promised to send Turkey 2,000
wagons of sugar, at the rate of 200 wagons
a month, but owing to the great scarcity
of rolling stock none of the Turks treat
this promise very seriously. In spite of
the hunger and abject misery everywhere
prevailing, the Turk manifests no desire
to revolt. Food riots are unknown at
Constantinople, and the shops are never
looted.

The shortage of bread is a great cause
for complaint among the women. The
Turkish Government, at the instigation of
the Germans, early in the present year
introduced a rationing system; but the
wealthy Turks declined to submit to it,
and the elaborate organization set up
speedily collapsed. The apathy of the
Turks against the foreign soldier. Only
once have they been roused from their
apathy, and that was when the thousands
of wounded, poured into Constantinople
from the Dardanelles. The sight of their
dying menfolk caused several hundred
women to march to the War Office to call
on the Government to give them back
their husbands and their sons.

In Turkey, as in other belligerent coun-
tries, the war has opened up new avenues
of employment to women. The Greeks
and Armenians formerly employed at the
post and telephone offices have been
dismissed, and their places taken by
Turkish women and girls. The war has
hastened rather than checked the
emancipation of Turkish women. All the
young women wear veils of the finest
description, and in the trams they
always draw them up from their faces.
An incident which illustrates the strength
of the "new woman" movement in
Turkey occurred quite recently. The
following notice was issued by the police
department:—

"The adoption of new forms of apparel
has become a public scandal in Constan-
tinople. All Mohammedan women are
given two days in which to lengthen
their skirts, discard corsets, and sub-
stitute thick for thin veils."
Two days passed, and the following
notice appeared:—
"We regret that through the interfe-
rence of certain old women a subordinate
of the police department has attempted to
regulate the costumes which Moham-
medan women wear. The police depart-
ment regrets this intemperance and cancels
the previous order."
The "police subordinate" who blun-
dered was an invention of the department,
anxious to find an excuse as capillary
to the storm which the original order
provoked. The wives of Turkish aristo-
crats, Ministers and high Government
officials threatened to hold up the Red
Cross nursing work in Turkey, the
telephone girls threatened to strike, the
post-office girls to leave the post-office,
unless the offending order was cancelled;
and before two days had passed Turkish
women, determined to be Westernized,
had won. The incident provoked an out-
burst of indignation on the part of the
women against the German authorities in
Turkey, who were accused, probably
wrongly, with wanting to keep Turkish
women in a backward condition.

THE TASKMASTERS.

It may be mentioned that some illu-
sions are entertained outside Turkey
regarding the powers possessed by the
German authorities in Turkey. The Ger-
mans are certainly the masters of the
Turks in the sense that they control the
Turkish Government, but the influence of
the Germans over the civilian
population is very small. The German
police at Constantinople are strictly for-
bidden to interfere with the population,
and even in the army Turkish soldiers are
not compelled to be subservient towards
their German officers. Besides holding
them responsible for the misery and mis-
fortune which have befallen their country,
the Turks dislike the Germans personally.
On the other hand, the German naval
and military officers make no secret of
their contempt for what they regard as
the laziness and glacialness of the Turkish
charges. Admiral von Souchon, the
German Admiral at Constantinople, is
never tired of declaring to other Euro-
peans at the Constantinople Club that the
Turks, as fighting men, are hopelessly
inefficient. The German and the British
have been anchored in Strita Bay for over
a year, and although it is impossible for
a foreigner to inspect them, it is probably
true that they are in a terribly battered
and useless condition.

WAR LIVES WHILE YOU WAIT.

The principal preoccupation of the
Turkish Parliament is the deplorable
financial condition of the country. Gold,
silver, and copper have long since
vanished from circulation, and the coun-
try is flooded with notes and stamps—the
latter worth about 2½d. each of all kinds.
At the back of the notes in one of these
categories is a design of Kut, and an
inscription, rather amusing in the light
of recent events, to the effect that, thanks
to the bravery of the Turkish troops and
their German allies, the town will remain
in Turkish hands until the end of time.
Turkish finances are run on the simplest
lines. Every time that the Turkish
Government is hard up it asks Berlin for
a "loan." The "loan" consists in
permission by the German Government
for the Turkish authorities to issue paper
money for the amount required. The
German Government has promised to
redeem, out of the indemnities exacted
from its enemies, all the paper money
issued in Turkey during the war. The
mark has dropped extremely low in value
in Turkey lately.

THE BRITISH COLONY.

Most of the members of the British
colony at Constantinople left at the out-
break of the war, and those who remain—
numbering from 100 to 150—have won the
admiration of friends and enemies alike
by their courage and dignity in very
difficult circumstances. The British
business houses in Constantinople are
open as usual, and generally speaking, the
members of the present British colony are
unmolested. About 30 members of the
colony have undergone periods of intern-
ment "inland"—reprimands by the
Turkish Government for alleged bombard-
ments of undefended towns by British
and French aviators. All British subjects
in Constantinople must be at home before
nine o'clock in the evening. About half
a dozen members of the colony are at
present "interned" in a house in Con-
stantinople. Their imprisonment, also
described as a "reprimand," is a formal
one, and they suffer no privations. The
American Embassy at Constantinople
looks after the interests of the British
colony very thoroughly. The American
Ambassador is on excellent terms with
the Turkish authorities, and his tactful
intervention often prevents internments.

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tion of the Germans, decided to intern
inland the British Non-commissioned minis-
ter—the most popular European in Con-
stantinople. The minister was seized,
conveyed across the Bosphorus, and was
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U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

1,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

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The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	WEDNESDAY, July 12th
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	WEDNESDAY, August 8th
S.S. "ECUADOR"	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead
electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large
comfortable State-rooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on
passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo, Kisen Kaisha and the
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandria Buildings
Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

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BANKING CORPORATION.PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....
Sterling.....\$1,000,000
Silver.....\$1,000,000RESERVE LIABILITY OF.....\$15,000,000
PROFIT AND LOSS.....\$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Gubbay, Esq.
C. E. Anton, Esq., J. D. Park, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., W. C.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Patten, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. R. Holyoak.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON CITY AND

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the daily balance

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

S. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 5, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG

AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION. Rules may be obtained on

application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 3½

PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may

transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT.

per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,500,000

Subscribed.....£1,125,000

Paid-up.....£625,000

Reserve Fund.....£800,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business

transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum

on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits

at rates which may be ascertained on

application.

O. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 15, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

RESERVE FUND.....£1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-

PRIETORS.....£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year

or shorter periods at rates which will

be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 60,000,000 = (25,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 60,000,000 = (25,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 9,537,149 = (3,789,76

To-day's Advertisements

TOTO KISEN KAISHA.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via
HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"PERSIA MARU"
The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their bills of Lading
for counter signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on TUES-
DAY, 26th June at 3 p.m. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on FRI-
DAY, 23rd June, at 5 p.m.
No fire insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claims will be recognised after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All claims and damaged Cargo will be
forwarded into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on 2nd July,
at 10 a.m.
No claims will be recognised if filed
after the 10th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1917

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SHANGHAI, KOREA
AND MANCHU.

THE Steamship
"SANTIA"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods will be delivered from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense
into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company Limited.
No fire insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SANBORN & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1917

TO LET

TO LET.
1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.
Ready for occupation.
Also GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, March 18, 1917. 1577

TO LET.
No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central, 1st
Floor (above the Dragon Garage)
suitable for Offices, etc.
Apply to—
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hongkong, June 19, 1917. 1895

TO LET.
4 named FLAT in 7-roomer Mansions,
4 May Road, unfurnished. Ready
July 1st.
Apply—
P.O. Box 389.
Hongkong, June 19, 1917. 1904

TO LET.
WELL appointed and Comfortable
European Houses Nos 17 and 18
KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights
already installed.
Apply—
YOUNG HEE,
10 Des Voeux Road Central,
Tel. Nos. 506 and 551.
Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1808

TO LET.
FOUR ROOMED FLAT in Nathan
Road, Kowloon.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings,
or THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

TO LET.
A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with
Tennis Court in Minden Villas,
Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, June 18, 1917.

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings,
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit
Road,
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison
Terraces,
HOUSES in Shaheen, Canton.
HOUSES TO LET. Weng-wei-chong
Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

JUST ARRIVED "INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES ALL MODELS

Model	Price
2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders	\$500.00
5 Little Twin	\$650.00
7 1/2 Big Twin Powerplant	\$750.00
7 1/2 Big Twin (Electric Model)	\$850.00

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital 24,000,000
Subscribed Capital 24,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £17,695,890
Sinking Fund Account £138,250
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,468
Life & Annuity 2,141,583
Branches
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,230

THE "CHINA MAIL"
NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.
All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.
Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$38 per annum; per quarter and per men-
sue "pro rata".
The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.
Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
50 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.
Alterations and additions to advertise-
ments on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.
Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6 and 8 should be
sent not later than 1 p.m.
New Advertisements should be sent in
before 3 p.m.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered to date period will be
continued until countermanded.
Telegraphic Address "Mail" Hongkong.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.
THE CHINA MAIL, Limited.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917.	
On London	2/8 1/2
On demand	2/8 1/2
30 days sight	2/8 1/2
4 months sight	2/8 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	2/7
Documentary, 4 months sight	2/7 1/2
On Paris	246 1/2
On demand	246 1/2
On New York	60 1/2
On demand	60 1/2
Credit, 90 days sight	60 1/2
On Bombay	100
On demand	100
On Calcutta	100
On demand	100
On Singapore	100
On demand	100
On Shanghai	100
On demand	100
On Canton	100
On demand	100
On Yokohama	100
On demand	100
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	48.40
Sovereigns (Bank's Buying Rate) 87.85 n.	
Silver (per oz.)	29 1/2 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash	1 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents	1 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest	7 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Com.	4 1/2 p.m.
Hongkong Sub. Com.	4 1/2 p.m.

Temperature.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917.	
Barometer	29.83
Do.	29.80
Do.	29.78
Thermometer	81
Do.	81
Do.	81
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m.	78
Do. (Wet bulb) 1 p.m.	78
Do. (Wet bulb) 4 p.m.	81
Do. (Wet bulb) 7 p.m.	81
Do. (Wet bulb) 10 p.m.	81
Do. (Wet bulb) (over night)	74

FARES FOR PUBLIC
VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour..... 10 cents.
Half hour..... 20
One hour..... 35
Three hours..... 50
Six hours..... 70
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)..... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,
half fare extra.
Between the hours of 6.30 p.m. and 9
a.m. the above fares shall be increased
by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour..... 0.80 cents.
Three hours..... \$1.00
Six hours..... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)..... 3.00

III.—In the Hill District.
With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour..... \$0.15 0.30
Half hour..... 0.30 0.60
One hour..... 0.50 1.00
Two hours..... 0.70 1.40
Three hours..... 1.00 2.00
Six hours..... 1.50 3.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)..... 3.00 6.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged
in Victoria.
Ten minutes..... 5 cents.
Quarter hour..... 10
Half hour..... 15
One hour..... 20
Every subsequent hour..... 20

Note.—If the ricksha is engaged
within the City of Victoria, and be dis-
charged outside the Western part of the
City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-
charged to the East of Bay View Police
Station on the Eastern side of the City
of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half
fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.
Quarter hour..... 5 cents.
Half hour..... 10
One hour..... 15
Every subsequent hour..... 10

III.—Tsim Sha Tsui.
Twenty cents shall be added
for each extra hour or part
of an hour if the hire causes
the journey to take longer
than—
To 4th mile..... 75 cents..... 1 hour.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile..... 2 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile..... 3 hours.
Beyond 8th to 10th mile..... 4 hours.
Beyond 10th to 12th mile..... 5 hours.
Beyond 12th to 14th mile..... 6 hours.
Beyond 14th to 16th mile..... 7 hours.
Beyond 16th to 18th mile..... 8 hours.
Beyond 18th to 20th mile..... 9 hours.
Beyond 20th to 22nd mile..... 10 hours.
Beyond 22nd to 24th mile..... 11 hours.
Beyond 24th to 26th mile..... 12 hours.
Beyond 26th to 28th mile..... 13 hours.
Beyond 28th to 30th mile..... 14 hours.
Beyond 30th to 32nd mile..... 15 hours.
Beyond 32nd to 34th mile..... 16 hours.
Beyond 34th to 36th mile..... 17 hours.
Beyond 36th to 38th mile..... 18 hours.
Beyond 38th to 40th mile..... 19 hours.
Beyond 40th to 42nd mile..... 20 hours.
Beyond 42nd to 44th mile..... 21 hours.
Beyond 44th to 46th mile..... 22 hours.
Beyond 46th to 48th mile..... 23 hours.
Beyond 48th to 50th mile..... 24 hours.
Beyond 50th to 52nd mile..... 25 hours.
Beyond 52nd to 54th mile..... 26 hours.
Beyond 54th to 56th mile..... 27 hours.
Beyond 56th to 58th mile..... 28 hours.
Beyond 58th to 60th mile..... 29 hours.
Beyond 60th to 62nd mile..... 30 hours.
Beyond 62nd to 64th mile..... 31 hours.
Beyond 64th to 66th mile..... 32 hours.
Beyond 66th to 68th mile..... 33 hours.
Beyond 68th to 70th mile..... 34 hours.
Beyond 70th to 72nd mile..... 35 hours.
Beyond 72nd to 74th mile..... 36 hours.
Beyond 74th to 76th mile..... 37 hours.
Beyond 76th to 78th mile..... 38 hours.
Beyond 78th to 80th mile..... 39 hours.
Beyond 80th to 82nd mile..... 40 hours.
Beyond 82nd to 84th mile..... 41 hours.
Beyond 84th to 86th mile..... 42 hours.
Beyond 86th to 88th mile..... 43 hours.
Beyond 88th to 90th mile..... 44 hours.
Beyond 90th to 92nd mile..... 45 hours.
Beyond 92nd to 94th mile..... 46 hours.
Beyond 94th to 96th mile..... 47 hours.
Beyond 96th to 98th mile..... 48 hours.
Beyond 98th to 100th mile..... 49 hours.
Beyond 100th to 102nd mile..... 50 hours.
Beyond 102nd to 104th mile..... 51 hours.
Beyond 104th to 106th mile..... 52 hours.
Beyond 106th to 108th mile..... 53 hours.
Beyond 108th to 110th mile..... 54 hours.
Beyond 110th to 112nd mile..... 55 hours.
Beyond 112th to 114th mile..... 56 hours.
Beyond 114th to 116th mile..... 57 hours.
Beyond 116th to 118th mile..... 58 hours.
Beyond 118th to 120th mile..... 59 hours.
Beyond 120th to 122nd mile..... 60 hours.
Beyond 122nd to 124th mile..... 61 hours.
Beyond 124th to 126th mile..... 62 hours.
Beyond 126th to 128th mile..... 63 hours.
Beyond 128th to 130th mile..... 64 hours.
Beyond 130th to 132nd mile..... 65 hours.
Beyond 132nd to 134th mile..... 66 hours.
Beyond 134th to 136th mile..... 67 hours.
Beyond 136th to 138th mile..... 68 hours.
Beyond 138th to 140th mile..... 69 hours.
Beyond 140th to 142nd mile..... 70 hours.
Beyond 142nd to 144th mile..... 71 hours.
Beyond 144th to 146th mile..... 72 hours.
Beyond 146th to 148th mile..... 73 hours.
Beyond 148th to 150th mile..... 74 hours.
Beyond 150th to 152nd mile..... 75 hours.
Beyond 152nd to 154th mile..... 76 hours.
Beyond 154th to 156th mile..... 77 hours.
Beyond 156th to 158th mile..... 78 hours.
Beyond 158th to 160th mile..... 79 hours.
Beyond 160th to 162nd mile..... 80 hours.
Beyond 162nd to 164th mile..... 81 hours.
Beyond 164th to 166th mile..... 82 hours.
Beyond 166th to 168th mile..... 83 hours.
Beyond 168th to 170th mile..... 84 hours.
Beyond 170th to 172nd mile..... 85 hours.
Beyond 172nd to 174th mile..... 86 hours.
Beyond 174th to 176th mile..... 87 hours.
Beyond 176th to 178th mile..... 88 hours.
Beyond 178th to 180th mile..... 89 hours.
Beyond 180th to 182nd mile..... 90 hours.
Beyond 182nd to 184th mile..... 91 hours.
Beyond 184th to 186th mile..... 92 hours.
Beyond 186th to 188th mile..... 93 hours.
Beyond 188th to 190th mile..... 94 hours.
Beyond 190th to 192nd mile..... 95 hours.
Beyond 192nd to 194th mile..... 96 hours.
Beyond 194th to 196th mile..... 97 hours.
Beyond 196th to 198th mile..... 98 hours.
Beyond 198th to 200th mile..... 99 hours.
Beyond 200th to 202nd mile..... 100 hours.
Beyond 202nd to 204th mile..... 101 hours.
Beyond 204th to 206th mile..... 102 hours.
Beyond 206th to 208th mile..... 103 hours.
Beyond 208th to 210th mile..... 104 hours.
Beyond 210th to 212nd mile..... 105 hours.
Beyond 212th to 214th mile..... 106 hours.
Beyond 214th to 216th mile..... 107 hours.
Beyond 216th to 218th mile..... 108 hours.
Beyond 218th to 220th mile..... 109 hours.
Beyond 220th to 222nd mile..... 110 hours.
Beyond 222nd to 224th mile..... 111 hours.
Beyond 224th to 226th mile..... 112 hours.
Beyond 226th to 228th mile..... 113 hours.
Beyond 228th to 230th mile..... 114 hours.
Beyond 230th to 232nd mile..... 115 hours.
Beyond 232nd to 234th mile..... 116 hours.
Beyond 234th to 236th mile..... 117 hours.
Beyond 236th to 238th mile..... 118 hours.
Beyond 238th to 240th mile..... 119 hours.
Beyond 240th to 242nd mile..... 120 hours.
Beyond 242nd to 244th mile..... 121 hours.
Beyond 244th to 246th mile..... 122 hours.
Beyond 246th to 248th mile..... 123 hours.
Beyond 248th to 250th mile..... 124 hours.
Beyond 250th to 252nd mile..... 125 hours.
Beyond 252nd to 254th mile..... 126 hours.
Beyond 254th to 256th mile..... 127 hours.
Beyond 256th to 258th mile..... 128 hours.
Beyond 258th to 260th mile..... 129 hours.
Beyond 260th to 262nd mile..... 130 hours.
Beyond 262nd to 264th mile..... 131 hours.
Beyond 264th to 266th mile..... 132 hours.
Beyond 266th to 268th mile..... 133 hours.
Beyond 268th to 270th mile..... 134 hours.
Beyond 270th to 272nd mile..... 135 hours.
Beyond 272nd to 274th mile..... 136 hours.
Beyond 274th to 276th mile..... 137 hours.
Beyond 276th to 278th mile..... 138 hours.
Beyond 278th to 280th mile..... 139 hours.
Beyond 280th to 282nd mile..... 140 hours.
Beyond 282nd to 284th mile..... 141 hours.
Beyond 284th to 286th mile..... 142 hours.
Beyond 286th to 288th mile..... 143 hours.
Beyond 288th to 290th mile..... 144 hours.
Beyond 290th to 292nd mile..... 145 hours.
Beyond 292nd to 294th mile..... 146 hours.
Beyond 294th to 296th mile..... 147 hours.
Beyond 296th to 298th mile..... 148 hours.
Beyond 298th to 300th mile..... 149 hours.
Beyond 300th to 302nd mile..... 150 hours.
Beyond 302nd to 304th mile..... 151 hours.
Beyond 304th to 306th mile..... 152 hours.
Beyond 306th to 308th mile..... 153 hours.
Beyond 308th to 310th mile..... 154 hours.
Beyond 310th to 312nd mile..... 155 hours.
Beyond 312th to 314th mile..... 156 hours.
Beyond 314th to 316th mile..... 157 hours.
Beyond 316th to 318th mile..... 158 hours.
Beyond 318th to 320th mile..... 159 hours.
Beyond 320th to 322nd mile..... 160 hours.
Beyond 322nd to 324th mile..... 161 hours.
Beyond 324th to 326th mile..... 162 hours.
Beyond 326th to 328th mile..... 163 hours.
Beyond 328th to 330th mile..... 164 hours.
Beyond 330th to 332nd mile..... 165 hours.
Beyond 332nd to 334th mile..... 166 hours.
Beyond 334th to 336th mile..... 167 hours.
Beyond 336th to 338th mile..... 168 hours.
Beyond 338th to 340th mile..... 169 hours.
Beyond 340th to 342nd mile..... 170 hours.
Beyond 342nd to 344th mile..... 171 hours.
Beyond 344th to 346th mile..... 172 hours.
Beyond 346th to 348th mile..... 173 hours.
Beyond 348th to 350th mile..... 174 hours.
Beyond 350th to 352nd mile..... 175 hours.
Beyond 352nd to 354th mile..... 176 hours.
Beyond 354th to 356th mile..... 177 hours.
Beyond 356th to 358th mile..... 178 hours.
Beyond 358th to 360th mile..... 179 hours.
Beyond 360th to 362nd mile..... 180 hours.
Beyond 362nd to 364th mile..... 181 hours.
Beyond 364th to 366th mile..... 182 hours.
Beyond 366th to 368th mile..... 183 hours.
Beyond 368th to 370th mile..... 184 hours.
Beyond 370th to 372nd mile..... 185 hours.
Beyond 372nd to 374th mile..... 186 hours.
Beyond 374th to 376th mile..... 187 hours.
Beyond 376th to 378th mile..... 188 hours.
Beyond 378th to 380th mile..... 189 hours.
Beyond 380th to 382nd mile..... 190 hours.
Beyond 382nd to 384th mile..... 191 hours.
Beyond 384th to 386th mile..... 192 hours.
Beyond 386th to 388th mile..... 193 hours.
Beyond 388th to 390th mile..... 194 hours.
Beyond 390th to 392nd mile..... 195 hours.
Beyond 392nd to 394th mile..... 196 hours.
Beyond 394th to 396th mile..... 197 hours.
Beyond 396th to 398th mile..... 198 hours.
Beyond 398th to 400th mile..... 199 hours.
Beyond 400th to 402nd mile..... 200 hours.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

From Slaughter House to
Sailors' Home..... 04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to
Government Civil Hos-
pital..... 04
From Government Civil Hos-
pital to Clock Tower to Race
Course..... 10
From Clock Tower to Bay
New House..... 12
From Wanchow Market to
Bay View House..... 08
From Bay View House to
Quarry Bay..... 06

II.—In the City of Victoria.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour..... 10 cents.
Half hour..... 20
One hour..... 35
Two hours..... 50
Three hours..... 70
Six hours..... 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)..... \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

One hour..... 25 cents.
Two hours..... 45
Three hours..... 65
Four hours..... 85
Five hours..... 105
Six hours..... 125
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)..... \$1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the
limits of the City of Victoria half fare
extra is to be allowed for the return
journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.
Not exceeding
per passenger.

Quarter hour..... 10 cents.
Half hour..... 20
One hour..... 35
Two hours..... 50
Three hours..... 70
Six hours..... 100
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)..... \$1.25

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.
A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble
is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away
the pain at once and cures the complaint
quickly. First application gives relief.
When a bottle of it is kept in the house
the pain of burns and scalds may be
promptly relieved, cuts and bruises
quickly healed and swellings promptly
reduced. In fact, for the household it
is just such an embrochure as every
family should be provided with. For
sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 12.07.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has de-
creased considerably at Vladivostok,
moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly
over the Philippines; it has increased
slightly elsewhere. A depression is
travelling eastwards over South Man-
churia; the southern depression appears
to have moved into the Gulf of Tong-
king and continues to fill up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.86 inch. Total
since January 1st, 25.62 inches, against
an average of 36.28 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on the 26th June:—
1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.E.
winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
2.—Formosa Channel: The same as
No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as
No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan: The same as
No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JUNE.
The following table shows the Stan-
dard Time at which Official Night ends
and begins during the month of June,
1917:

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
June 25th, 5.30 a.m.	7.30 p.m.	
" 26th, 5.30 " "	7.31 " "	
" 27th, 5.31 " "	7.31 " "	
" 28th, 5.31 " "	7.31 " "	
" 29th, 5.31 " "	7.31 " "	
" 30th, 5.31 " "	7.31 " "	

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JUNE 25, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
----------	-------	----------------------------	--------------	-----------	------------	--------	----------

Wai-choi .. 5 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 6 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 7 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 8 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 9 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 10 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 11 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 12 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 1 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 2 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 3 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 4 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 5 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 6 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 7 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 8 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 9 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 10 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 11 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 12 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 1 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 2 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 3 a.m. 29.85 81 75 75 100 100 100
Wai-choi .. 4 a.m. 29.85 81